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A STAR BEHIND THE CLOUD.

No matter now dark the night ;
No matter how dark the clouds may be ,
Up in the shrouded sky,
Hidden from watching eye,
Glitters a star for me.

Silvery bright and clear,
Out in the fields of fadeless blue,
Heedless of cloud and rain,
Fearless of death and pain,
Golden stars in their silent sphere
Twinkle and burn for you.

Summer and Winter the same ;
No matter if storm-clouds surge and roll
Like waves on the frenzied sea ;
In Heaven's bright gallery
Twinkle and glow, with a quenchless flame
These types of the soul !

No matter how dark thy life ;
No matter how gloomy thy watch may be,
'Mid sorrow, and pain, and care,
Still watching thee everywhere—
Back of the curtain of earthly strife,
Twinkles a star for thee !

Love and Theft.

Franklin Coulter, a dry-goods clerk, joined as a private one of the first New York regiments that volunteered for the suppression of the rebellion. In the course of service he won the rank of second lieutenant, then that of first lieutenant, and finally a brevet captaincy.

Toward the close of the war his regiment was encamped at a small village of Virginia guarding a depot of supplies. It was an easy and pleasant service, and both officers and men delighted in it.

Beside the village, which had only been depopulated of its young men there were several fine plantations in the neighborhood, the property of families that had been wealthy and were still proud.

The young ladies of the village and the plantations, although they grieved for those who were away, could not be expected to devote their entire time to that employment, and were not unwilling to be consoled by their "conquerors," who exerted themselves to provide all manner of amusement, so that time should not hang heavy n their hands.

At the plantation which was nearest the village, Frank Coulter was a great favorite and a constant visitor.

It was the home of the Penohyns, a family of English descent, highly considered in the neighborhood. At that time the family was reduced to Mrs. Penohyn and her two daughters, Ada and Augusta, her husband being dead, and her only son in Lee's army. The younger of the daughters, Augusta, was Frank Coulter's choice.

She was a beautiful brunette, peculiarly susceptible to the charms of a manly presence, and had been too young at the opening of the war to claim a sweetheart among the young men who went to fight.

At the Penohyns' Frank Coulter spent most of his spare time, his agreeable manners making him welcome to all the family, and there was no doubt that he was devoted to Augusta. It was evident, also, to those who observed closely, that she was ready to reciprocate his affection whenever he should choose to declare it. But no words of love had yet passed between them, and it is probable that Coulter felt that the uncertainties of war did not justify him in making the desired declaration.

One evening he had staid at the Penohyns' until it was quite late, and was requested to remain all night, as he had done on one previous occasion. He consented, and retired to his room at a resonable hour as he would be obliged to leave very early in the morning. Augusta Penohyn remained seated on the porch alone, enjoying the beauty of the summer night, and admiring the moonlight as it was filtered through the vines. She was also thinking of the handsome young Union soldier who had lately left her side, wondering whether he really loved her, and wishing, if he did, that he would declare himself and end her suspense.

From this reverie she was aroused by the sound of a light footfall. Turning her head, she saw Frank Coulter approaching her. He had removed his coat and boots, but this partial undress was neither unusual or objectionable, as the nights were very warm, and he was an intimate friend.

He did not seem to be looking at Augusta; indeed, his eyes were strangely fixed upon vacancy; but he came to her side, took her hand, and slowly and solemnly spoke these words:

"Whatever may happen, Augusta, remember that I love you truly and faithfully —that my heart is entirely yours."

Then he dropped her hand, turned quickly, and walked away as swiftly and silently as he had come, before she could recover from her surprise or make any movement or reply.

To Augusta this conduct appeared strange but not unaccountable. She soon came to the conclusion that he was more timid than she had supposed him to be—that he had formed a sudden resolution, as he was about to retire for the night, to declare his love—that he had mustered courage to come down and speak the words that she had longed to hear, and then frightened by his own audacity, had hastened away before he could learn his fate.

But the thought that he loved her was blissful enough for Augusta. She determined to go and dream on it, and went up stairs to her room. There another strange surprise awaited her.

As she reached the open door, she saw a man standing at the bureau, and by the moonlight she recognized him as Frank Coulter. He held in his hand her watch and chain, which he had taken from their place on the bureau. Then he turned and swiftly left the room, looking straight ahead, as if he supposed himself to be unseen.

Augusta Penohyn was even more amazed by this second encounter than she had been by the first. She was so astounded that she did not know what to do or say. She shrank back into the shadow of the door, while the young man passed her, with the watch and chain visible in his hand, and disappeared in the passage that led to his own apartment.

The young lady entered her room, and sat down to reflect upon this very peculiar occurrence. Could it be that her lover wanted to carry away the watch and chain as a remembrance of her, or that he merely wanted something that was her's to put under his pillow that night? Or was the proceeding intended as a joke, which would be explained and laughed over in the morning? Surely it could be nothing worse than this, and she resolutely dismissed the dark suspicion that intruded itself upon her. She went to bed, but her thoughts of the strange conduct of her lover kept her awake a long time, though she assured herself that the affair would be pleasantly explained in the morning.

But in the morning the young officer was gone. He had risen at an early hour, as was his intention, and had returned to camp long before Augusta was awake. She searched the room which he had occupied, but saw no signs of the watch and chain, nor even a note from him to explaine the disappearance of the articles. This was unaccountable, and the young lady was natturally much displeased; but she concluded that it would be best to say nothing about the matter at present, hoping that Coulter would explain it satisfactorily on his next visit.

She saw him after the lapse of a few days. He came to the house as he had been in the habit of coming, and there was nothing in his appearance or manner to indicate that anything unusual had occured. He treated Augusta precisely as he had treated her before his strange declaration of love was spoken, and made not the remotest allusion to the affair of the watch and chain.

This was quite displeasing to Augusta who determined to draw him out in private as her questioning looks in public had failed to produce any effect upon him. She asken him to walk with her, and when they were entirely alone began to question him.

"Did you bring back my watch and chain Frank?" she asked.

"Your watch and chain?" was his surprised reply.

"Yes, my watch and chain, which you carried away the last time you spent the night here."

"I don't know what you mean. I have not had your watch and chain. I know nothing about them."

It was then the young lady's turn to show surprise and indignation.

"You surely cannot have forgotten," said she, "that you took those articles from the bureau in my room the last night you staid at our house, and carried them away with you."

"This is news to me, I assure you."

"You had taken off your coat and boots, sir, and doubtless supposed that you were not observed, but I saw you plainly in the moonlight."

"Miss Penohyn, do you know what you are saying? You are accusing me of stealing."

"I did not believe that you meant to steal them," she said, half sobbing. "I supposed that you had only taken them for a joke, or perhaps for a keepsake, and that you would bring them back or make an explanation. But I never thought that you would deny taking them."

"Miss Penohyn, this is unbearable. To be accused of theft, and by a lady, at that, is something new in my experience, I declare, upon my honor, that I did not take your watch and chain, and that I was not out of my room that night.

"Do you really think that you can face me down in this way?" she indignantly demanded. I suppose you will also deny that you came down slairs just before you took the watch and chain, and came to where I was sitting on the porch, and said—"

"Some other crime," he said, perceiving that she hesitated. "I am not in the humor to listen to any more accusations. Either there has been some monstrous mistake, or you are deliberately insulting me."

"Or the honor, of which you just spoke, does not exist."

"If you can speak to me in that strain, Miss Penohyn, the sooner I leave you the better."

"Yes, indeed—before any more portable property is missing."

They parted in anger, and that parting was final. Augusta Penohyn told her mother and sister of her loss, and was at first disposed to complain to the colonel of Coulter's regiment, but was persuaded that such a course might bring the family into trouble, and allowed the matter to drop. The regiment wss soon ordered away, and she saw no more of Frank Coulter.

It was not until two years after the close of the war that Frank Coulter returned to Virginia, and then he came in a peaceful capacity of an agent or a drummer for a New York dry-goods house. The Penohyns had become comparatively poor, and the family mansion was turned into a tavern, which was kept by the son, Henry, who had come out of the war with the loss of an arm.

At the tavern Frank Coulter stopped to pass the night. There was no other place to go to, and perhaps he would not have made another choice if he had had the chance, as he was neither a physical nor a moral coward.

Augusta Penohyn had told her brother the story of the loss of her watch and chain. Henry informed her of Coulter's arrival, and she satisfied herself, without being seen by him, that he was the same man who had been so strangely proven unworthy of her love.

Then they consulted together to decide upon what should be done. Henry was for his immediate arrest, saying that he could be punished for his crime, as he ought to be under the laws of Virginia; but Augusta, who had not quite lost her love for the recreant, was unwilling to go to that extreme. Henry finally resolved that he would have an interview with Coulter in the morning, and press him closely on the matter.

The brother and sister were still seated on the porch, discussing this question, when the man of whom they had been speaking came down stairs. He had retired to his room at an early hour, and now he came down bare-headed, in his shirt-sleeves and his stocking-feet, just as he had done on the night which witnessed the episode of the watch and chain. The moon shone just as it did then, its light filtered through the vines that nearly enclosed the porch.

"This is strange," said Henry, as Coulter stepped off the porch. "Stay where you are, Augusta, and I will follow him."

Looking straight ahead, as if staring at vacancy, Frank Coulter walked out into the road, and turned down a lane that led to the stable, cautiously followed by Henry Penohyn.

At the stable he stopped, and dug under a corner. Then he returned to the house, closely followed by Henry. As he stepped up on the porch a watch and chain was plainly visible in his hand.

Henry held up his hand warningly to Augusta as she was about to rise from her chair.

"Be quiet," he said, "I understand it now."

Then he quietly followed Coulter up stairs.

The next morning Henry Penohyn contrived that Frank Coulter should be alone with him in the parlor, and his sister Augusta came in smiling. Her chain was around her neck, and her watch was visible in her belt.

"I find that I did you a great injustice, Mr. Coulter, when I last saw you," she said.

"You accused me of stealing your watch and chain," he replied, as his face flushed. I see that you have them now. Had you mislaid them?"

"I had not mislaid them."

"Who, then, was the culprit?"

"Nobody but yourself."

"Indeed! And yet you say that you did me an injustice in accusing me of the theft. I don't understand this."

"You took them just as I said you did," persisted Augusta, still smiling.

"How then, did you recover them?"

"You brought them back last night, and put them on the bureau from which you had taken them."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the young man. "This is outrageous."

"Not in the least. Were you not aware, Mr. Coulter, that you were a sleep-walker?"

"A sleep-walker! If I am, I never had any cause to suspect it."

The entire story was then told, to Coulter's great bewilderment, but also to his great satisfaction, and he concluded that his business would oblige him to remain several days at the Penohyn hotel.

That evening he was walking in the moonlight with Augusta.

"When we parted," she said, 'I was about to tell you of something else you had stolen when you took my watch and chain, but you would not allow me to finish."

"I remember," he replied, "that you were going to accuse me of another crime. What was it?"

"Not a crime at all. You came down on the porch, took my hand, and told me that whatever happened, I must remember that you loved me. You stole my heart before you went up stairs to steal my trinkets."

"Now you must give me your hand, Augusta, and if I should ever again get up in my sleep to steal your watch and chain, we will at least have the consolation of knowing that the act is not a criminal one."

"I shall watch you, sir," she blushingly replied.

The law and the church gave her the right to watch him.

Boss of the Bathing Ground.

Our faithful friend Jet, a powerful dog, lived with us on the Navesink Highlands. One summer we had a bright little fellow, who although not in the least vicious, yet had a boy's propensity to destroy, and to injure and to inflict pain. Master Willie loved Jet dearly, and yet he would persist in torturing the patient dog most outrageously, striking hard blows, punching with sharp sticks, and pulling hair cruelly. One summer's afternoon, Jet was lying on the front piazza, taking a nap, and Willie came out and assaulted him with a new carriage whip, which had been left in the hall. Jet knew the child ought not to have the whip, so he went and called the nurse's attention, as he often did when the children were into mischief or danger. But the girl did not give heed, as she should have done, and Willie kept on following Jet from place to place, plying the lash vigorously. Finding he was left to deal with the case himself, Jet quietly laid the young one on the floor, carefully took a good grip in the gathers of his little frock, lifted him clear, and gave him a hearty, sound shaking. Then he took up the whip and trotted off to the barn with it, came back, stretched himself out in the shade and flnished his nap. The young gentleman did not interfere with him again, and ever afterward treated him with great consideration.

Nothing delighted the dog more than to go into the water with the young folk, and to see the bathing suits brought out, always put him in the highest spirits. The children called him "the boss of the bathing ground," and so he was, as he made all hands do just as he pleased. He would take them in and bring them out again, as he thought fit, and there was no use in resisting him, as he could master half a dozen at once, in the water. No one could go beyond certain bounds, either, under penalty of being brought back, with more haste than ceremony. But within the proper limits, he never tired of helping the bathers to have a good time, frolicking with them, carrying them on his back, towing them through the water, letting them dive off his shoulders, and playing leap frog.

Boys.

Some people imagine that the world was made for men. All a mistake; it was simply intended for boys to amuse themselves in. Who enjoy life except the boy, and an occasional girl or two? Nobody. Grown up folks try to think they do, and some really imagine they do, but they are mistaken. Men work themselves up into a fever of excitement over an election. They hold mass meetings and get up torchlight processions of great length and noisy roar; but do they get any fun out of it? Not a bit. It is the boys on the outside who do that. They build the bonfires on street corners, and do a large share of the hurrahing. Men in a procession move along as solemnly as though they were going to their own funeral, if such a thing were possible, but the boy who observes them from the curbstone, or who trots along close to the drum-major is all animation and joy. He takes it all in, and is the freshest one of the party when the tramp is completed, no matter how long he is passing any number of given points. No one gets such keen enjoyment out of a play as the boy in the gallery. And all circuses in the land are gotten up with an eye single to his especial amusement. If we could be young again, we would be a boy.

Cucumber Catsup.

Three dozen full grown cucumbers, eight white onions, peel both and cut as fine as possible, on this sprinkle three-fourths of a pint of fine salt, then put the whole in a sieve and drain for eight hours; then take a teacupful of mustard seed, half cup of ground black pepper, mix them well with the cucumber and onion; then put the whole in a stone jar and cover with strong vinegar, closing it tightly. It is fit for use in three days, and will keep a long time. When cucumbers were scarce I have taken half green tomatoes and half cucumbers, and it made an excellent catsup.

Cruelty and Civilization.

The multilations of prisoners exhibited on Assyrian sculptures are not surpassed in cruelty by any we find among the most bloodthirsty of wild races ; and Rameses II., who delighted in having himself sculptured on temple walls throughout Egypt as holding a dozen captives by the hair and striking off their heads at a blow, slaughtered during his conquests more human beings than a thousand chiefs of savage tribes put together. The tortures inflicted on captured enemies by Red Indians are not greater than were those inflicted of old on felons by crucifixion, or on suspected rebels by sewing them up in the hides of slaughtered animals, or on heretics by smearing them over with combustibles and setting fire to them. The Damaras, described as so utterly heartless that they laugh on seeing one of their number killed by a wild beast, are not worse than were the Romans, who make such elaborate provisions for gratifying themselves by watching wholesale slaughters in their arenas. If the numbers destroyed by the hordes of Attila were not equaled by the numbers which the Roman army destroyed at the conquest of Selucia, and by the numbers of the Jews massacred under Hadrian, it was simply because the occasion did not permit. The cruelties of Nero, Gallienus, and the rest may compare with those of Zingis and Timour: and when we read of Caracalla, that after he had murdered 20,000 friends of his murdered brother, his soldiers forced the senate to place him among the gods, we are shown that in the Roman people there was a ferocity not less than that which deifies the most sanguinary chiefs among the worst of savages. Nor did Christianity greatly change matters. Thoughout mediæval Europe political offenses and religious dissent brought on men carefully devised agonies, equaling, if not exceeding, any inflicted by the most brutal of barbarians.

A Counterfeiter's Kit.

A visit to the Secret Service division, of the Police Bureau at Washington, will give an insight into the possibilities of the science of counterfeiting. The arrival here of the ingenious outfit of the recently arrested gang of counterfeiters presents a subject for the student of human nature and lover of the curious. Brockway's confession furnished the foregoing number of the notes printed by him and his associates on the different banks. He has now surrendered of each kind the following: Pittsfield National bank, 148; National Revere, 78; Second National Bank of Wilkesbarre, 38; National Exchange of Baltimore, 32. None of those counterfeited on the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce are here. They were printed on the new localized fibre paper in use by the government, and this issue passed as readily among merchants and bankers as the purest genuine. They have exhausted that entire edition, and those notes are now outstanding in the hands of innocent holders. There was an edition of one hundred more in process of preparation, but they had not yet fixed upon the name of the bank; it was, however, going to be another one in Maryland. They had remedied the defects of all previous issues as nearly as possible, and they therefore contemplated a successful haul. It would necessarily be more dangerous than the last, and would doubtless have run through several other larger editions. Before the last contemplated issue was struck off the offenders were apprehended. Ninety-two notes were seized, bearing the first carbon impression on localized fibre paper, inserting the name of the bank and its officers, the red seal and numbers and the green-tinted and black border. It is said that not more than three or four counterfeits on the National Exchange bank of Baltimore were floated, not over twelve of the Second National bank of Wilkesbarre, but it is yet difficult to tell exactly the fate of each issue. A remarkable fact connected with the floating of all the foregoing counterfeits is that from their first issue to the present day the national bank redemption bureau of the treasury department has discovered but 22 of these counterfeits.

The plates for notes are four in number. One is engraved and the other three are electrotyped by Brockway, who is a very skilled workman in that line. It is a perfect plate except the panel which contains the state coat-of-arms, which is found on the right-hand back of a note of the $100 denomination. This space is always left blank by counterfeiters until they decide on what state and which bank they will issue their next lot of "queer." Hence, on the four plates alluded to, one has a separate coat of arms for each state upon wich they have made an issue. The vignette entitled "Signing the Declaration of Independence," also common to all notes of this denomination, is a plate of polished steel, and engraved with the most faultless precision. It is the object of admiration by all men skilled in the higher branches of that delicate handicraft. There are also three copper plates, one engraved and two electrotyped. These represent all the characters and designs on the face of the note, excepting the name and location of the bank and the signatures of its officers. These omissions, in the vernacular of the counterfeiter, are called "skeletons." The plates which supply these omissions are called "titles." Two only have been surrendered—one on steel for the Pittsburg bank, and the other copper for the bank of Wilkesbarre. The others have probably been destroyed at the moment of some scare or immediately after use, as a means of covering up their tracks in case of discovery. The little red seal was thrown overboard by Brockway from a ferry-boat while crossing East river some five or six months ago, he correctly thinking at the time that he was being followed by government detectives.

The production of fac-similies of United States bond plates is equal, if not superior, to the note. When the "shover" Doyle was arrested in Chicago with $207,000 in his carpet-bag, upon showing them to the brokers and bankers, they expressed themselves willing to buy the whole lot, and for a long time public opinion was unanimous in pronouncing the act of arrest one of mistake, and a cruelty and persecution if persisted in. The difference is easily seen when the discrepancies are minutely pointed out in comparing the original and genuine, assissted by the glass. The first things that attracted the eye upon investigating this whole exhibition of mechanical ingenuity and patient labor are two small engrossed dies in copper. They will measure one and a quarter by three-quarter inches, and are complete figures of cycloid engravings. It is from these small dies that matrices were made by Brockway, by which he was enabled, one by one, to produce 207 faultless and perfect imitations of the border to the 6 per cent. bonds of 1881. This was the denomination of which Doyle had hypothecated three to secure a sum of money, and at the time of his arrest was going to take them up only to float the whole $207,000 before the interest became due. Here are the supposed genuine bonds with but one coupon left precise in everything but authority to issue. But for the arrest, in one week's time that vast amount would have been placed on the Chicago and Illinois bankers generally. As it was $3,000 was lost, and that was by the Peoria bank. In like manner did Brockway take the engraved plate and electrotype a genuine "counter," which is the circle that encloses the "100," also the "C." The bond plates are of copper, the larger one having the border of the bond and five coupons, from which four were cut off when the loan was made. There is also to be seen remnant of five more coupons located immediately under the row joining the body of the bond. It would convey the impression that this was originally made a long time ago. There is no evidence of their ever being previously used. The other large plate contains a medallion of Secretary of the Treasury Chase, and the other designs incident to that bond. Its printed stipulations, signatures, &c., are precisely the same as the original, or as near as it is possible to make two things alike by hand. There are also two small plates for printing the coupons and two seals representing respectively the loan division and the treasury department. There are three other small plates in the lot—one of steel and two of copper. These were intended for another $1,000 bond, either of the new issue or the five-twenties. The machinery consists of a rotary hand-press and two first-class rulers, registered and prepared for the most minute work, such as are found only in first-class bank-note printing establishments. The officers of the law still have another duty to perform before finishing up this job. It is this: To find out where the paper came from.

He Waited to Laugh.

At mid-forenoon recently, a man who was crossing Woodward avenue at Congress street, Detroit, suddenly began to paw the air with his hands and perform divers strange antics with his feet, and after taking plenty of time about it he came down in a heap. More than fifty people saw the performance, and there was a general laugh. It had not yet ceased when a man with a funereal countenance pushed his way into the crowd and asked:

"Who is he—what's his name?"

"It's Jones," answered a voice.

"What Jones?"

"Thomas Jones."

"Sure?"

"Yes, I've known him for over twenty years."

"Then I'll laugh," said the solemn-faced man, as he leaned against the wall and chuckled and laughed until he could hardly get his breath. One of the crowd remarked on his singular conduct, and the hospitable wiped the tears from his eyes and replied:

"Gentlemen, nothing tickles me all over so much as to see a man fall down. Ten years ago I was a salesman in a wholesale house, with a fine chance for promotion. One day a man just ahead of me fell down and I laughed. It was our old man, and he discharged me on the spot. Five years later I was engaged to a rich girl. As I came out of the Postoffice one day a man sprawled out on the walk, and I laughed till I was sore. It was my Angelina's old man, and he broke up the match. Again I laughed myself out of a position in a bank, and but for the same failure I should to-day have a place in the Custom House. I have learned wisdom. Now when I see a man fall I ask his name and find out if he has any influence to put me out of my clerkship. If he has I look solemn and pass on. If he hasn't I la-laugh—ha! ha! ha! Jones is it! Jones can't do me any harm, and ha! ho! ha! ha! I wouldn't have missed this for a month's sal—ha! ha! ha!"

A Strange Accident to the Engine.

A remarkable accident happened to a train near Zanesville, Ohio, the other day. The train was running at a rapid rate of speed, when suddenly there was heard a sharp crack, and in a moment the driving rods, which had broken on both sides of the engine, went whizzing around, making a whistling noise as they whirled through the the air. They beat the locomotive until it fairly groaned with pain, battering it up and defacing it fearfully. Striking the breast-plate the rods glanced off, and returning to the attack like an enraged animal they assaulted the cab from beneath, and with one desperate blow cut it virtually in two. John Moore, the engineer, who was inside the cab, was flung into the air as if by a whirlwind, lighting on top of the severed cab in an almost insensible condition. He was badly jammed up, but not seriously hurt, the breast-plate alone having saved him from being cut in twain. Mr. McKelvy, the fireman, retaining his presence of mind, picked Moore up, and removed him out of harm's way, and then put on the air brakes, but they were useless, having also been cut in two by the flying rods. He then raised the throttle of the thoroughly wounded engine, and managed to get from it a painful whistle of "down brakes," and the train was stopped. In about forty minutes the damage was repaired sufficienty to renew the trip to Zanesville, the heroic engineer and fireman managing the crippled locomotive as best they could.

A Drop of Whiskey,

There is a man in Alameda, California, who takes his cod-liver oil and whisky each morning. Of course such an opportunity of impressing temperance principles upon the youthful mind could not be lost. So each dose went down with a shiver, terrible frown and exclamation, "Boo! I could stand the cod-liver oil, but this whisky"—another shiver—"is dreadful."

Their boy listened and stored it all up in his youthful mind, The other day he was cleaning out the top shelf of a closet for his mother. "Ma, what's this?"

Mother looks and cautiously smells. "Oh! Rancid cod-liver oil." Soon another bottle is handed down, another and another; contents varying from a teaspoonful to half a cup, all "spoilt cod-liver oil." At last the youngster raised his eyebrows and gravely remarked:

"Ma, it's funny that pa lets all this good cod-liver oil spoil, but never a drop of the whisky?"

Death of Thomas Jefferson.

The Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, has written an interesting letter giving an account of the celebration in Staunton, Va., of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He says: "Among the guests assembled at the Eagle Tavern on the Fourth of July, 1826, were most of the prominent men of the town and county. I well remember that Daniel Sheffy, Chapman Johnson, Briscoe G. Baldwin, Thomas J. Michie, William Kinney, N. C. Kinney and other citizens of the town were of the number, and I think General Robert Porterfield, James Bell, Charles A. Stuart, and others of the same class from the country were present. The occasion was marked by hiliarity. The speeches were brief, spirited and appropriate. Anecdotes were told. There were brilliant flashes of wit, and fancy, and all were in good humor and seemed to enjoy themselves. In this way the day was passed until nearly sundown. and the company were preparing to separate, with mutual felicitations on the pleasure which they enjoyed and the expression of hope that they might meet to commemorate many returns of the auspicious day. At this stage of the proceedings some one came into the porch, and in a low tone communicated to Mr. Chapman Johnson something which seemed to make a deep impression on him. I, who was then a youth, preparing myself to enter the university, sat with a few other young companions, near the foot of the table, and, being on the opposite side from Mr. Johnson, had a full view of his face, and although I did not know the nature of the communication, could not fail to observe the grave expression of his countenance.

The mystery was soon solved. Mr. Johnson rose, and in fitting terms announced to the company that news had just reached him of the death, near noon on that day of Thomas Jefferson. After a few remarks on the life, character and public service of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Johnson requested all present to fill their glasses, as he desired to offer a sentiment. This was done. He then desired that the company would rise and remain standing. While we thus stood, deeply impressed with the solemnity of the event which had been thus unexpectedly announced, Mr. Johnson offered the following sentiment: "The memory of Thomas Jefferson, author of the declaration of independence! Though the mortal man may never witness another celebration of the day which his pen has so much illustrated, his immortal spirit will be present and inspire the last anthem which hallows its memory." The sentiment was purely impromptu. He did not take time to commit it to paper. He gave it to us as it came gushing up, like living waters from the fountain of his great heart, and it found a response in the heart of every one who was present. As for myself every word that he uttered became, as it were, engrossed on the tablets of my memory, and, after the lapse of more than fifty-four years, I feel that I am able to report Mr. Johnson's toast not only with substantial, but with literal accuracy.

A Natural Spectacular Scene.

In Adair County, Kentucky, about ten miles north-east of Columbia, there is a grand and lofty projection on the banks of Green River, known by the classic name of "Grand Daddy's Cliff," which as a picturesque phenomenon, is rarely ever surpassed. The apex rock, of the series of shelving limestone that climbs one above another to an enormous height, extends out over the azure and placid waters of this beautiful stream about seventy-five feet. On the top of this shelf-rock canopy, divers little wild flowers, in the proper season, spring up, and commingling with a mazy fringe of shrubbery, blossom upon the very verge of the precipice, where nature's curly hair, the tenacious climbing vine, falls in gorgeous and graceful folds to the water's crystal bosom, thus forming a closing curtain to a cave-like chamber of spacious dimensions and exquisite beauty.

The somber wall, all studded with a number of fanciful formations that slightly protrude from the rough sides, the cerulean tint of the rock ceiling, gemmed with star-like crystals, and the waving, viny curtain that floats eternally on the sighs of the passing breezes, with the velvety floor of snow-white sand—all conspire to form and force upon the dusty memory the pictures of the little fairy palaces, with their million spirit inhabitants peeping from the almost invisible chinks in the walls that fond old grandmothers usually paint to satiate the unbounded credulity of the innocent little prattlers who hover, with undivided attention to the story, around the blazing hearth on long winter nights, in "life's morning march, when their little spirits are young." This grotto is not only a beautiful and sublime wonder of nature, but is also useful. In the white, dusty sand that forms the floor many of the neighboring farmers are wont to bury their vegetables for winter keeping; and here, one foot beneath the surface, they remain safe from cold and the furtive little animals that make nightly depredations upon the cellar and grain-room, for the sand is so fine that it rolls back to its place faster than the little thieves can claw it out.

The Scoundrel he was After.

A well-dressed Galveston gentleman found himself in a very embarassing situation the other day. He had left his money at home, and not a nickel or a car ticket could he find anywhere in his clothing. He was about to leave the car when a perfect stranger with a sinister cast of countenance tendered the gentleman a nickel, who gladly accepted it and dropped it into the box. The gentleman then shook his unknown benefactor by the hand, thanking him for the confidence and accomodation, and asking for his address so as to return the money. "Never mind," responded the generous man, fiercely, "it's a counterfeit, anyhow. The street car company will make that driver redeem it. They will dock his wages I've got no spite at you. He is the scoundrel I am after. He trifled with the affections of my sister, but this will show him what sort of a man I am when my blood is up."

HAMBURG BITTERS.—Grind to a coarse powder 2 ounces agaric, 5 ounces cinnamon, 4 ounces cassia buds, ½ ounce grains of paradise, 3 ounces quassia wood, ¾ ounce cardamon seeds, 3 ounces gentian root, 3 ounces orange apples dried, 1½ ounces orange peel; macerate with 4¼ gallons water add 2¾ ounces acetic ether; color, brown.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBR'Y 24. '81

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

ev. Samuel Smith and Rev. W. H. Hartman, Preachers.

Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach his last sermon next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday evening

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon

United Brethren.

Rev. L. M. Gates, Preacher-in-charge.

Quarterly meeting next Sunday, under the direction of Rev. J. F. Tallheim, of Bellefonte. Childrens' meeting in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon, English.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 535, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. Deininger, Sec. R. A. Bumiller, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. Zerby, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. Walter, Sec, B. O. Deininger, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. Otto, Sec., J. F. Harter, Pres't.

There is no change on the senatorial question at Harrisburg and our Republican friends are as far from agreeing on any man as ever.

A VICTORY OF THE PEOPLE.

At the municipal election in Philadelphia on Tuesday the 5th inst., the solid people of the city achieved a decisive victory over the corrupt political bosses of both parties. The fair metropolis of Pennsylvania, after a long and hard struggle, has at last succeeded in shaking off a wicked ring rule that has for years held her down in the mire of political putrefaction with an iron grip. Economy and a pure ballot are once more victorious and the honest people of Philadelphia rejoice and breath freer. The *Times* delivers itself over the glorious result in the following gushing style:

A mighty shout, like the ringing, triumphal cry of a city that had been besieged upon release, went up last night from fifteen thousand throats when at half past twelve o'clock the first public announcement was made upon the canvas in front of the The Times office that King and Hunter and the cause of Reform had been victorious in Philadelphia. The air was resonant with joyful cries, and there seemed to be as many horns as usually herald in the happiest festivals of the year. For half an hour there was continuous cheering. It was such a scene of enthusiasm as might have greeted the advent of a hero or marked some universal public deliverance. The intersection of the streets before the building was massed with men. The multitude branched off for nearly a square in all directions. Above the closepacked heads there was an almost constant undulation of waving hats. Rarely has such a scene been witnessed in Philadelphia. For long hours the crowd had stood, the number sometimes lessening, sometimes growing larger, watching intently the announcements that were made and showing all along the direction of its sympathies, but never so full and strenuous as in the supreme moment when they knew the die was cast. Then, with one accord and the jubilant swell of such a vocal orchestra as only can be made on election night by the united voices of victorious people, the great political Te Deum of freedom from bosses and the reign of rings in a city government went up, reverberating as far as the Union Republican Club, whose members were leaving the gloomy hall disgusted, drawing their coats around their diamond pins and pulling their hats down over disappointed faces.

Other Places.

Hon. Eckley B. Cox, Democrat, is re-elected to the state senate from the Wilkesbarre district, by a majority of 2000—3000.

Clinton County.

Caldwell, Democrat, is elected to the state legislature, *vice* Whaley, deceased, by a majority of about 300.

Pittsburg.

The election was quiet and Maj. Robert W. Lyon, the gallant soldier and Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor by a handsome majority.

Harrisburg.

John C. Herman, Republican, is elected Mayor by about 600 majority.

Scranton, &c.

The Republicans elect their officers in Scranton, Bradford, and Reading. York elects F. M. Dick, Democrat, Chief Burgess by about 500 majority.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, '81.

Senator Bayard is an astonished man. As Chairman of the Finance Committee he had abundant means of finding how Senators stood upon the funding bill, and he was confident that a majority of them favored a 3½ per cent. interest vote on the bonds to be issued. But by a very decided vote the Senate agreed to the House vote of 3 per cent. This ensures the passage of the bill at the present session, and by making tedious debate unnecessary, gives more time for the consideration of appropriation bills.

The Senate, too, in most other matters, is making less than the usual number of amendments to House bills. One exception will be the legislative, executive and judical bill, to which very large additions will be made for faciliating the settlement of pension cases and for other purposes. No permanent disagreement or long debate on any measure is anticipated, however.

The apportionment bill, though its defeat at this session would cost the State millions of dollars for extra sessions of legislatures, seems doomed to defeat. There are two reasons for this: Many Republicans don't want the bill passed, prefering to let it go over until they have organized the House in the forty-seventh Congress. Secondly, Mr. Cox, who is specially identified with the bill, and expects and will receive much credit for it if passed, angered many Representatives by his late opposition to the River and Harbor bill. It may be that Republican Representatives will yet take a fairer and less partisan view of matters before the end of the session and aid in passing the bill, but such are not now the indications.

No other political journey of late years has caused so much sensation among Congressmen as that of Senator Conkling to Mentor. He arrived there last evening, and refused to talk on the subject. There are two widly different versions of the causes and results of the journey. One is that he went at the invitation of the President-elect to secure for his State and himself what he thought his and its due, and succeeded. The other is that he went to enter his protest against giving the Secretaryship of State to Senator Blaine, or rather to insist that another person should have the position, and that no decision was reached. The stories are given for what they are worth. The events of the next week will throw light upon them, and upon other of the well kept secrets of the last month or so.

Fernando Wood's funeral to-day at his late residence in this city, will be more largly attended by members of Congress than any previous one for many years. Mr. Wood had not an enemy in House or Senate.

Carroll.

The Philadelphia reform committee of One Hundred are proceeding with earnestness and vigor in their efforts to detect the frauds committed at the recent municipal election in that city and to bring the perpetrators to justice. It is believed by the committee that between 15,000 and 20,000 illegal votes were cast and returned at that election. The information already received by them indicates something near those figures to have been the extent of the fraud committed in the interest of the ring republican candidates. Most of the illegal voting was done on dead men's names and the names of absentees. This was accomplished through the work of organized bands of repeaters, who were vouched for by precinct politicians and in many instances by members of Mayor Stokley's police. The committee also have information of the corruption of election officers and repeaters and active interference in the election by police officers in violation of law. If the district attorney of Philadelphia prove faithful to his duty, and there is good reason to believe that he will, the likelihood is that the places which lately knew the rounders and repeaters of Philadelphia will know them no more, if not forever, at least for several years to come.
—*Patriot.*

THE NEW BIBLE, QUICK WORK.

The new version of the New Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation and which is so unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 500,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 copies are said to be already in New York City, not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies can only be obtained at the extravagant price of $10 per copy. The Literary Revolution proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making upon it by doing probably the quickest work in bookmaking which has ever yet been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of 24 hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days at least 10,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 5000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large, beautiful, type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 500 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt top, will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, for $1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book Exchange, New York.

AUDITORS' REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1881.

ADAM YEARICK, Treasurer.

DR.

To balance from settlement Jan. 1, 1880,	$3,727 17
To cash received on taxes during year	42,334 06
To cash received of com'rs, fines, &c.....	2,338 30
To county tax on unseated lands.....	5,735 81
	$53,776 24
To balance due county January 1, 1881...	$5,787 50
CR.	
By county orders paid.....	$44,597 89
By amount paid state assessment	1,760 85
By salary.....	2,000 00
By stationery.....	10 00
By balance.....	5,787 50
	$53,776 24

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.]
T. B. JAMISON, [L.S.] } Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg.....	$ 507 44	
Jacob Dunkle.....	150 00	
George Swab.....	350 00	
Henry Beck, clerk.....	700 00	$1,807 44
Jury Commissioners' Pay.		
D. W. Kline.....	24 48	
John Shannon.....	20 06	
Henry Beck, Clerk.....	30 00	74 54
Auditors' Pay.		
James T. Stewart.....	30 00	
T. B. Jamison.....	30 00	
George R. Williams.....	30 00	
C. L. Buffington, clerk.....	30 00	120 00
Improvement and Repairs.		
H. Walkey, repairs at office and jail.....	108 84	
J. C. Harper, repairs at prothonotary office.....	35 54	
H. D. Yerger, building oven at jail.....	23 80	
D. K. Geiss, repairing rods at jail.....	6 50	
E. Black, painting gutters at jail.....	11 42	
William & Bro., painting, &c., jail and court house.....	77 66	
Jno. Wetzel, repairs at court house.....	11 81	
W. P. Duncan & Co., iron clad cells at jail.....	545 84	
Phœnix Planing Mill Co., lumber at treasurer's office.....	9 49	
Samuel Fletcher, work at court house.....	39 58	
H. W. Houtz, work for jail.....	23 00	
S. D. Wetzel, work at treasu'r's office.....	5 89	
M. W. Cowdrick, work at jail..	11 00	
Daniel Derr, gas fixtures at jail	22 25	
John Harrison, work on cells at jail.....	35 00	977 90
Court Expenses.		
Jurors' pay.....	$ 3,552 23	
Commonwealth costs.....	1,222 25	
W. F. Reber, reporter.....	307 50	
J. H. Vosburg.....	30 00	
J. I. Hagerman.....	10 00	
B. Galbraith, court crier.....	98 00	
R. Galbraith, janitor	260 00	
Tipstaves' pay.....	268 00	
M. J. Dolan, special detective...	200 00	
Court proclamations to sheriff...	42 00	
Summoning Jurors.....	113 00	6,165 96
County Prison Expenses.		
Mrs. Haller, for washing.....	21 35	
Mrs. Shaffer, for washing.....	17 90	
Mrs. Ungart, for washing	17 37	
S. A. Brew & Son, wood for jail	4 50	
N. A. Lucas, wood for jail.....	2 50	
B. F. Leitzell, wood for jail.....	7 50	
Robert McKnight, gas bills.....	248 60	
Lawrence L. Brown.....	230 00	
Alexander & Co, coal.....	54 45	
W. T. Twitmire, furnace, &c....	244 57	
Theo. Deshner, repairs at jail	23 75	
I. Guggenheimer & Co., clothing for prisoners.....	1 65	
Lyon & Co., clothing for pris'rs	2 25	
Harper Bros., " "	45 76	
S. & A. Loeb, " "	57 13	
S. & A. Loeb, carpet and clothing for prisoners.....	86 92	
Jno. Hoffer, clothing for pris'rs	33 54	
J. C. Derr, gas burner &c.....	1 75	
J. A. S. Mallory, blacksmithing	3 26	
H. K. Hicks, hardware, &c.....	28 55	
Daniel Derr, gas fittings.....	10 00	
J. Reynolds & Co., grate and brick for range.....	5 00	
Penn'a R R Co, freight, &c.....	81	
C. Schrock, repairs at gate.....	1 50	
W. W. Wolf, repairs at heater	2 00	
D. Eberhart, repairs at stable	1 00	
W. S. Galbraith, repairs at jail	16 20	
H. Spangler, removing ashes...	6 00	1,223 45
County Printing.		
F. L. Hutter.....	153 20	
F. T. Tuten.....	80 55	
Fred. Kurtz.....	173 00	
E. C. Bergey.....	70 00	
Shugert & Forster.....	72 75	
Deininger & Bumiller.....	100 50	
Walter & Deininger.....	6 00	
	70 00	786 00
Bridges.		
Bridge views.....		81 80
Port Matilda bridge—		
Murray, Dougal & Co.....	868 00	
Sam'l Brugger, engineer	12 88	
J. E. Speering, contractor.....	60 00	
Marsh Creek bridge—		960 88
Townsend, Brown & Co.....	796 00	
Wm. Lyons.....	774 75	
W. F. Reynolds & Co.....	15 25	
Samuel Brugger.....	98 47	1,684 47
Repairs at Karthaus bridge	68 00	
J. E. Speering, Pt. Matilda b'ge	162 50	
J. G. Jones, foot bridge.....	3 48	
Chaney & Thompson	4 52	
J. G. Jones.....	22 50	
J. G. L. Meyers.....	5 00	
Samuel Brugger, repairs Unionville bridge	4 75	
Jno. I. Thompson, repairs at Martha bridge	122 63	
J. D. Hall, repairs at Howard bridge.....	1 50	
Sam'l Brugger, rebuilding Unionville bridge.....	672 00	
James Bradley, railing Milesburg bridge.....	3 50	1,073 38
Ordinary Expenses.		
Commissioners' expenses to Marsh Creek.....	4 50	
Commissioners' expenses to Lock Haven	10 00	
Commissioners' expense to Port Matilda.....	13 60	
Commissioners' expenses holding inquests.....	203 25	
R. M. McKnight, gas bills.....	135 70	
Counting congressional and county returns	25 58	
A. Hoy, attorney, county vs. First National Bank.....	4 75	
Water tax, 1879-80	250 00	
H. Beck, entering cases in docket.....	10 34	
L. L. Beck, copying registrations	42 00	
L. L. Beck, removing ashes	1 50	
Alexander & Co., coal, court house.....	65 74	
L. L. Brown, coal, court house	100 67	
H. Y. Stitzer, stationery, &c.....	16 18	
Express and freight.....	21 60	
Ellis Orvis, auditing prothonotary and sheriff's account...	45 00	
Jno. T. Johnston, postage.....	30 56	
Housea & Teller, meals for jurors	5 20	
Dan. Garman, meals for jurors	10 55	
W. A. Tobias, deed book	14 00	
J. C. Harper, books, &c. office	233 58	
W. E. Burchfield, books, &c. office.....	38 31	
C. W. Lambert, pruning trees...	21 50	
Geo. F. Bisel, pens, &c., commissioners' office.....	2 75	
D. W. Eberhart, repairs at offices	2 25	
Henry Hoffman, mend'g chairs	5 85	
W. F. Murphy & Sons, stationery, &c	3 50	
Wm. Mann, books, &c. offices	38 00	
J. A. S. Mallory, repair'g court house gates	1 50	
F. L. Hutter, registration bl'ks	21 55	
R. W. Dinsler, ink	75	
Lane S. Hoit, Digests of Election Laws.....	15 00	
James Murray, cleaning cess pool	50	
C. McConnell, mortgage book...	14 15	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., hardware, court house.....	5 29	
H. K. Hicks, hardware, court house	54 09	
Sechler & Co., spittoons, court house	50	
Jas. Harris & Co., hardware, court house	29 97	
B. F. Leitzell, wood, court house	2 50	
Jac. Garbrick, wood, court h'se	2 50	
Lieb & Garbrick, ice, court h'se	1 25	
W. A. Shroyer, repairing hat rack, court house.....	2 75	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co., rope, &c	9 92	
Quihter & Brumbach, binding dockets, &c.....	96 81	
D. F. Fortney, rebinding Digests.....	2 80	
Mary Hartman, scrubbing off's	1 50	
Jac. Schrom, binding matting court house.....	3 37	
W. T. Twitmire, repairing at commissioners' office	1 72	
E. W. Woodruff, file holders, prothonotary's office.....	57 25	
H. C. Chronister, witness fees..	2 78	
M. Morrison, rep'ring hydrant..	1 00	
Logan Hose Co. subscription...	15 00	
E. W. Woodruff, file holders.....	57 25	
B. Galbraith, wheel barrow	6 00	
Samuel Brugger, engineering...	11 13	
N. A. Lucas, delivering registrations.....	1 00	
Teachers' institute.....	134 96	
Western penitentiary.....	282 04	
Agricultural society	100 00	
Hospital for insane.....	2,380 77	
Jno Spangler, sherriff, o n ac't..	1,447 74	
Bills and notes paid.....	11,492 25	
Road views.....	783 16	
Interest paid.....	3,901 52	
Repairs on real estate	15 50	
Premiums to collectors	32 00	
Redemption U. S. land tax.....	426 68	
Commissions on collections.....	53 01	
Election expenses	1,375 16	
Insurance on county buildings	615 65	
Inquests on dead bodies.....	35 21	
Scalp premiums.....	910 45	
Assessors' pay.....	2,039 11	
Refunding taxes	70 69	
State tax assessments.....	1,760 85	
Constable pay.....	405 00	
Commissions on lunacy	57 00	
C M Bower, com'ners' att'ney.	75 00	
J C Harper, on account	247 00	
Refunding U S land taxes.....	284 11	
J H Dobbins, M. D., physician jail.....	100 00	31,063 49
Total amount paid.....		$46,008 74

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff,
In account with Centre County.

DR.

To orders received on account.....	$1,692 76
To costs and fines received.....	176 00
Balance	475 85
	$2,251 61

CR.

By balance at settlement, Jan. 1, 1880...	$ 702 76
By boarding prisoners 18, 8 days at 40c.	73 20
By summoning jurors, April term	40 00
By summoning jurors, August term	31 00
By summoning jurors, November term	31 00
By summoning jurors, January term and filling jury wheel	31 00
By filling and mending 33 ticks at 60c...	16 00
By notifying jurors not to atten April T.	12 00
By conveying three to insane asylum....	120 00
By conveying one to penitentiary.....	40 00
By publishing proclamation, three c'rts	36 00
By window glass at jail.....	50
By fines.....	13 50
By election proclamations	6 00
By fish-basket notice published	14 25
By 72 turnkey fees.....	36 00
By removing fish baskets.....	315 50
By costs in commonwealth cases.....	26 00
	$2,251 85

January 1, 1881. By balance due at settment $475 85

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assem'ly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1881 and did audit and settle and adjust the several and foregoing accounts of John Spangler, Sheriff of Centre county, and find them correct and the balances as stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A D 1881

JAMES T STUART, [L.S.]
T B JAMISON, [L.S.] } Auditors
GEO R WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

Taxes Outstanding and Due by Collectors.

1872		
*John Ward, Half Moon.....	$256 97	
*D Robb, Liberty.....	14 52	271 49
1873		
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	7 61	
*L C Rearick, Marion.....	15 80	23 42
1874		
*Joseph Fox, Bellefonte.....	454 15	
*William Riddles, Philipsburg.	845 93	
*Fred Kercheff, Curtin.....	123 28	
*William Cross, Half Moon.....	8 72	
*H B Wilcox, Rush	261 30	
*D H Yeager, Snow Shoe.....	75 75	1,769 13
1875		
*Charles Brown, Bellefonte.....	758 83	
*J P Shope, Milesburg	223 99	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	7 25	
*H B Wilcox, Rush.....	76 74	1,066 83
1876		
*J H Morrison, Bellefonte	426 94	
*T M Hall, Milesburg.....	96 12	
*David Harter, Marion.....	186 69	
*William Weiser, Penn	324 57	
*G W Koch, Potter.....	705 06	
*John Noll, Spring	213 87	1,999 45
1877		
*Jackson Gorten, Philipsburg	48 30	
*H C Holter, Howard	65 40	
*Uriah Stover, Benner.....	296 48	
*W H Fry, Ferguson.....	1,338 21	
*Geo Geipsamer, Half Moon.....	295 87	
*David Robb, Liberty	294 03	
*D W Orr, Marion	145 27	
*Joel Morris, Miles.....	83 87	
*G W Gray, Patton	82 35	
*Henry Swab, Potter.....	279 71	
*W H Dale, Rush	29 05	
*H J Tibbins, Spring	472 55	3,420 25
1878		
E. H. Carr, Milesburg.....	148 09	
F. O. Mattern, Philipsburg.....	375 67	
Sam'l Brickley, Howard bor....	117 12	
Thomas Perdue, Benner.....	961 67	
J. C. Walker, Boggs	585 85	
†John A. Rupp, College.....	49 03	
Henry Thiel, Curtin.....	21 85	
C. P. Leitzel, Gregg	458 28	
D. H. Rote, Haines.....	45 06	
†John Harper & Bro., Paradise	477 07	
†John Harper, Walker.....	115 41	
William Tressler, Patton	140 05	
†John D. Foote, Penn.....	1,058 47	
E. H. Dale, Rush	753 58	
A. J. Swartz, spring	1,439 99	
Jos. Thompson, Snow Shoe.....	98 87	
Samuel Hoover, Taylor.....	193 59	
Sam'l Stephens, Worth	120 71	
J. M. Kline, Howard.....	46 01	6,792 94
1879.		
William Miles, Milesburg.....	180 70	
Robert Cook, Jr	125 37	
A. C. Musser, Millheim	93 05	
A. N. Russell, Unionville.....	29 16	
†W. A. Taylor, Benner.....	1,063 71	
J. C. Walker, Boggs	621 50	
Henry Thiel, Curtin	124 94	
†z. W Keichline, Ferguson.....	513 81	
†Cyrus Lose, Gregg.....	158 22	
†J. H. Griffin, Half Moon.....	800 07	
J. M. Kline, Howard.....	372 65	
C. A. Courter, Liberty.....	111 67	
†J. J. Hoy, Marion.....	860 53	
George B Haines, Miles.....	509 95	
†Daniel Heckman, Patton	473 18	
†J. W. Messinger, Potter.....	692 61	
John Garbrick, Spring.....	571 35	
†Samuel Boyer, Snow Shoe.....	62 24	
John T. Fowler, Taylor.....	232 56	
†David Yocum, Walker.....	989 59	
†Benjamin Stain, Harris	94 07	8,518 96
1880.		
John Potter, Bellefonte	2,779 65	
†Conrad Diehl, Howard bor....	349 99	
O. P. Kreamer, Milesburg	390 01	
†Wm. Keichline, Millheim	751 43	
Daniel Ayres, Philipsburg	1,168 81	
Edward Lucas, Unionville.....	103 07	
†Hezekiah Hoy, Benner.....	1,596 81	
J. A. Mulholland, Burnside	85 58	
†Emanuel Noll, Boggs.....	1,072 62	
†John W. Stewart, College	2,382 68	
†Henry Thiel, Curtin	209 72	
†C. B. Hess, Ferguson.....	3,056 07	
†M. L. Bisbel, Gregg	2,056 06	
†W. L. Bright, Haines.....	1,518 09	
†Alex Eyerman, Harris.....	1,316 68	
P W Barker, Half Moon.....	910 59	
†D W Kline, Huston.....	494 11	
John M Kline, Howard.....	635 87	
Daniel Herring, Liberty.....	800 69	
†John Spayde, Marion	1,348 63	
†John C Small, Miles	1,496 03	
†H D Lee, Patton.....	1,602 23	
†Samuel Ard, Penn	947 35	
†Ellis Hosterman, Potter.....	3,022 09	
Robert Laws, Rush.....	178 67	
†Joseph Pressler, Spring.....	2,580 11	
Samuel Boyer, Snow Shoe.....	403 82	
William Miller, Taylor.....	248 84	
William Spotts, Union.....	280 56	
†William B Shaffer, Walker...	2,109 27	
†J M Denning, Worth.....	323 56	39,983 87
Total taxes outstanding.....		$62,847 30
*In hands of attorney for collection.		
†Paid in full since settlement		
‡Paid in full since settlement		

Financial Exhibit of Centre County, January 1, 1881

ASSETS

Real estate.....	$ 454 54
Milesburg borough.....	294 57
Spring township overseers...,	2,583 00
Benner township overseers...	607 46
Harris township overseers....	20 00
Phillipsburg	3,594 83
Andrew Gregg.....	305 13
Potter township	126 47
Worth township.....	23 58
Liberty township.....	50 11
College township.....	393 43
Ferguson township.....	128 37
Bellefonte.....	2,572 54
Huston township.....	1,260 22
L W Munson	293 24
Notes in A Hoy's hands for collection	2,241 94
Notes in C M Bower's hands for collection.....	1,598 87
Notes in Commissioners' hands	2,871 20
Taxes outstanding.....	62,847 30
Adam Yearick.....	5,757 50
	$83,314 34

LIABILITIES

John Spangler.....	$ 482 65
J C Harper	1 55
George Swab.....	42 50
Jacob Dunkle.....	476 50
Notes outstanding, bills payable	82,581 34
Amt in C M Bower's hands considered not good	1,150 00
Amount in Commissioners' hands considered not good	2,500 00
	$87,225 54
Balance due county	$ 1,088 81
Commissions to collectors during year.....	3,152 95
Exonerations during year.....	1,490 63
Tax assessed in 1880.....	42,751 34

CENTRE COUNTY, ss:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receip's and expenditures of said county from January 1 1880 to January 1, 1881. Witness our hands.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB
JACOB DUNKLE,
Commissioners.

Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The regular annual election for offices of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg & Youngmanstown turnpike company will be held at the public house of Wm. Inhoff, in Millinburg, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1881, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.

By order of the board,
WM. FICHTHORN,
President.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Adam Zerby, late of Penn township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Saturday, April 9th next has been appointed as a day of settlement, when all persons having unsettled accounts are requested to present them at the late residence of decedent.

HENRY T. ZERBY,
D. L. ZERBY,
Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Philip Ertel, late of Gregg township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises in Haines township, about three miles east of Aaronsburg, Pa., on Saturday, March 12th, 1881, a valuable farm, bounded on the west by lands of John Wstover, Benj. B Stover and others; north by lands of Benj. B Stover, Michael Weaver's estate, Philip Stover and others; east by lands of David Krape and Aaron Dutweiler's estate; and south by lands of Jacob W Stover, containing 113 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is woodland of fine growing young timber.

The improvements are, a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other necessary out buildings. A never-failing spring of good water is near the house. An apple orchard of about three acres is on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one third of the purchase money on day of sale. The balance of one third on confirmation of sale. One third in one year, with interests, and the balance in two years with interest. The last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.

DAVID ERTEL,
Administrator.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscribers executors of the estate of Adam Bower, late of Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, will offer at Public Sale at Aaronsburg, on Saturday March 5th, 1881, the following real and personal property, viz: House and lot, Four Squares of Land, in Aaronsburg, Coal stove, 2 Beds complete, Lot of Bedding, 2 Day Clock, Sett of Chairs, 3 Rocking Chairs, Settee, Breakfast Table, Bureau, Chest, Robe, Lot of Carpet, Mirror, Lot of German Books, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale at the house of John. Bower, Aaronsburg, and will commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by

D. O. BOWER,
JOHN BOWER,
Executor's.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Lenah Dalby, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LUTHER B. STOVER,
Administrator.

Haines township. 6t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George W. Royer, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER POTTER,
Miles township.
MICHAEL S. FIEDLE
Haines township,
Administrators

5-6t

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.—All persons having accounts with said decedent are requested to call at his late residence for settlement, on Saturday the 12th of Feb'ry inst., or on Saturday the 19th inst.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Calvin H. Wise, late of Haines township, decease, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL SMITH,
Administrator.

Hartleton, Union Co, Pa.,
Jan. 26th, 1881. 6t.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon.....	7.00	9.45	2.30	6.45
Lewisburg.....	ar 7.15	10.00	2.55	7.00
Lewisburg.....	lv 7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.06	2.40	
Biehl	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg.....	7.47	10.30	2.57	
Millinburg.....	8.02	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton.....	8.36	arri1.35	3.46	
Wicker Run	8.00		4.11	
Cherry Run.....	9.17		4.30	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon.....	ar 5.30	ar 8.00	ar 1.30	ar 8.30
Lewisburg.....	6.55	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.19	1.09	6.19
Biehl		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg.....		8.56	12.42	5.55
Millinburg.....		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton.....		8.15	11 50	5.10
Wicker Run.....		7.58		4.47
Cherry Run.....		7.41		4.30
Fowler		7.19		4.10
Coburn ..

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBR'Y 24, '81.

DEININGER & BUMILLER, Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Diptheria has nearly disappeared in Lewisburg.

—Job printing—in the best style and at lowest prices—at the *Journal* office. Bring in your orders.

The next State Fair will be held at Erie the 5th to the 17th of September, 1881.

—The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church will meet at York, Pa., March 16th next.

—Rev. John A. DeMoyer, a prominent Methodist minister, well known in this section, is lying dangerously ill at Ashland, Pa.

—Candidates for county offices are already beginning to announce themselves in the Union county papers. They seem determined to be in time.

—David Ertle, administrator, offers a good farm for sale, situated in Haines township. See notice in another column.

—Michael S. Fiedler and Mrs. Polly Royer, are the administrators of the estate of Geo. W. Royer, dec'd. See notice.

—The Central Penna. Conference of the Evangelical Association will meet at Lock Haven March 3d, 1881. Bishop Thomas Bowman will preside.

—Several brand new sewing machines of the best standard makes, for sale at the Journal store, *cheap for cash.*

—The question that now agitates our town is—Who shall be the clerk to the new council? Gentlemen—please don't force us to take it. We feel so much crowded with office as it is.

—Township auditors now meet on the second Monday of March to settle the accounts of supervisors, etc., excepting the accounts of school boards and school treasurers.

—Gray hairs prevented, dandruff removed, the scalp cleansed, and the hair made to grow thick by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

—The life insurance fever that for several years past raged so fiercely throughout Pennsylvania has at last struck Millheim, and a company has been organized and charter applied for. Well—"We'll see what we'll see."

—Mr. Samuel Ard, collector of state and county taxes for Penn township, for 1880, has paid over to the treasurer $475 since the county statement was made out. This reduces the amount due by him to $472. Good for Sam.

—The annual election of the Millheim B. & L. Association on the 4th evening resulted as follows: President—B. O. Deininger; Vice President—S. K. Faust; Secretary—A. Walter; Treasurer—J. H. Reifsnyder; Directors—J. W. Snook, H. E. Duck.

NOTICE.

Wishing to close all my book accounts, I have determined to sell for cash or produce only from and after March 1st, 1881.

I will give my customers the full advantage of a strictly

CASH SYSTEM.

SAMUEL GRENINGER.

NOTICE.

The LITTLE JOURNAL is a neat little monthly paper for Children from 5 to 12 years of age and only costs postage paid 15 cents per year. Sample copy 2 cents. Address LITTLE JOURNAL, Lewisburg, Pa.

—Through rain or shine, through thick and thin, through evil as well as through good report, Samuel Lewin, of the Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store, Bellefonte, sells the best and cheapest clothing of any man in this part of the state.

—Whether you believe it or whether you don't believe it, it is still the fact that Samuel Lewin, of the Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store Bellefote, sells goods cheaper than any other chap in the county. If you believe it you will go and buy at once; if you don't believe it, you will first go to see—and then you will be *sure* to buy. Under all circumstances Lewin is your man. 2t

GREGG TOWNSHIP ELECTION RETURNS.—Constable, Reuben Kline; Judge of Elections, Wm. Homan; Inspectors, M. L. Rishel, James Kennely; Supervisors, Israel Vonada, Samuel Harter; Overseers of Poor, John F. Heckman, Fred Zettle; School Directors, Wm. Auman, John A. Grenoble; Assessor, Robert J. Smith; Auditor, Wm. H. Bartholomew; Town Clerk, Charles A. Musser.

—Prof. Meyer, our sedate county superintendent, visited our schools on Friday last, much to the delight and profit of teachers and pupils. The professor gave our boys and girls a thorough drill on the circumflex inflection, rhetorical pauses, poetical feet, case absolute, infinitive mood absolute, extraction of the cube root, geology in the pre-historic ages—and in the *multiplication table.* The professor *is* one of the smartest men for his size and heft we ever saw or heard of. Sorry that other engagements prevented us from witnessing these interesting exercises.

—At the recent township election in Gregg township a vote was taken whether the voting place of the southern precinct should be removed from Penn Hall to Spring Mills. The vote stood, Penn Hall, 142, Spring Mills 69. Majority for Penn Hall 73.

—Lewisburg suffered a fearful mortality—mostly from diphtheria among children—during the last five months. The following is a tabulated statement of the interments in Lewisburg Cemetery tor the five months ending with January:

Total deaths above, in five months	98
From diphtheria	57
From other diseases	41—98
From Lewisburg there were	78
From near Lewisburg there were	22—98
From diphtheria, in Lewisburg	47
From diphtheria, elsewhere	10—57
From other diseases, in Lewisburg	29
From other diseases, elsewhere	12—41—98

CONCERT.—The event of the season will be a grand musical and variety entertainment to be held by the Millheim Cornet Band in the Town Hall in Millheim, on Saturday Evening, Feb. 26th 1881.

The programme is composed of Overtures, Cornet and Picolo Solos, Quartettes, Violin Solos and Duetts, Comic Songs, Speeches and Pantomimes, Tableaux, &c., and will be concluded by a humorous play, entitled "Courting under Difficulties" rendered by three characters.

All lovers of music and mirth are cordially invited to attend.

One Case Among Thousands.

Our McClure correspondent makes mention of a man who draws a government pension for a defect in his hearing, yet that same man heard the McClure band at a distance of 5 or 6 miles! That band must be a powerful institution, or there was some powerful swearing done when the application for the penston was made. But a large majority of the new pensioners is made up of just such cheats. Most of the agents and many of the examining surgeons through whom these pensions are obtained, are the worst and most reckless characters, men devoid of honesty or moral principle.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

—A man named Schleiffer of Hartley township, Union Co., lately hauled a load of lumber weighing over 5½ tons a distance of four miles over several very tough hills, with two horses. He ought to be compelled to act "horse" himself for about half such a load, just for a change.

"A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast: but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." Prov. 12; 10.

NEWS FROM BRUSH.

Present indications apparently point towards some defect in the ground hog theory.

Our young and enterprising jeweller and watch-maker is doing a splendid business. Success to you, Forest.

Just one hundred and forty nine years ago the boy was born who would not cut down his father's cherry tree and tell a lie about it. I rather think there were some boys born since that time that could do it without even wincing, for example Editors, &c. [Indeed? But what class of men are the "&c?" Ed.]

Our friend A. N. Corman has been under par for some time speaking from an hygienic standpoint; but as he is again engaged in his noble calling—teaching, I take it for granted that his case is not a serious one. Keep up, Noah.

L. H. Leitzell has returned home from Philadelphia, where he has been attending a Dental college, during the winter. Geo. S. Frank will also be here in a few days, from Jefferson Medical College, where he attended lectures. Of course, boys, you will not regard it as a misnomer if dubbed with the sobriquet, *doctor.*

QUIS?

—Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending Feb. 11th 1881.

No. of pupils, males—26, females—20, total—46. No. attending, males—23, females—17, total—40. No present every day, males—13, females—6, total 19. No. tardy, males—16, females—15, total—31. Average attendance, males—17, females—13, total 30. Per cent. of attendance, males—74, females—76, total—75. No. of visitors—4, visitors by directors—1.

Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending Feb. 18th 1881.

No. of pupils, males—26, females—20, total—46, No. attending, males—29, females—15, total—35. No. present every day, males—15, females—11, total—26. No. tardy, males—7, females—11, total—18. Average attendance, males—16, females—13, total—30. Per cent. of attendnnce males—85, females—87, total—86. No. of visitors—3.

This week our noble County Supt. visited us. His visits are always appreciated, and especially so this year, as his mode of proceedure is both pleasant and instructive, for pupils and teacher. No other man among all the present candidates for Superintendent would be so heartily received, and give such general satisfaction throughout the county as would Mr. Meyer. He does not seek the office, but if elected would serve with satisfaction and among all who more deserving than he, who has been tried and found faithful in all respects. D. L. ZERBY,

Teacher.

—Sammy Faust has the most novel way we ever heard of to keep cider sweet, and "they say" his mode is just as good as it is novel. He takes a piece of *speck* and suspends it from a string at the bung, in the centre of the barrel. That's all. They say his cider is delicous—for we surely don't know of our own personal knowledge. Hope Sammy may have a good lot of the "stuff" on hand for the campaign, for such things are a great help nowadays in making a nomination and election for *sheriff.*

A CARD.

To our Friends and Patrons in Centre county.

Owing to a large increase in our business we have concluded to remove to larger and better premises,

April 1st '81.

We are going to the place formerly occupied by Brooke's Confectionery, directly opposite Walls & Co's store, where we will have enlarged facilities to serve our customers.

The Millinery Department will be under the direct supervision of Mrs. B. Harris, who has already engaged the service of several experienced city milliners.

The Notions, Trimmings & Fancy Goods Department will be under the immediate charge of Mr. M. Harris, who will always endeavor to serve the interests of patrons, giving the best goods for the least money possible. Most Respectfully Yours,

tf B. HARRIS.

—Mr. Daniel M. Musser, of Shelly county Ohio, a son of Mr. Philip A. Musser, residing near Millheim, was here on a visit to his father and friends, last week, whom he had not seen for twenty years. Mr. Musser called at his father's house but was not recognized. He engaged in conversation with his father, asked to stay all night, which was cheerfully granted. Finally the father asked the son his name, where he resided, &c., and after being answered, remarked that he had a son in the same neighborhood. It was only after the son was asked his father's name and where he lived that recognition took place—and the mutual joy was as great as the father's surprise.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, in which a few applications will produce a gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil a color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

A COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT.—Last week we were shown through the EXCELSIOR DYE WORKS, at Lewisburg, by the obliging proprietor, Wm. A. Davis, Esq. The concern seems to be entirely complete in all its arrangements, and Mr. Davis himself is an expert in the business. He has had many years of experience in this country, England, Germany and Russia. He showed us a number of shawls and gentlemen's suits which had been dyed and pressed, making them appear like new, at a small cost.

We have agreed to act as agent for Mr. Davis in this section and will attend to all work entrusted to us. Read his advertisement in another column and for particulars call at the JOURNAL STORE. tf

News Miscellany.

A GEORGIA EDITOR'S WIFE.

From the Cartersville (Ga) Express.

There is a little brown-eyed, enthusiastic, high-spirited lady, who, after she has cooked breakfast, cleared the things away, set the house to rights, attended the call of the bread wagon and milked the cow, dons her hat and cloak, comes in this office, yanks us out of the editorial easy chair, pounces on the exchanges, amputates every item of interest, stacks them on the copy-hook, grabs up a Faber, travels it over a quire of editor's manuscript paper, removes her snowy-white apron, shoves up her sleeves, grabs a stick and rule and sets it all into type, reads the proofs and corrects every error. That's our wife and she will get her reward in heaven.

A few days ago Mr. William Ferguson, of Lancaster county, Pa., wedded Mrs. Margaret B. Wilson, in Wilmington, Del. The groom is nearly 80 years old, and his bride about 70. It is related that they were engaged half a century ago, and quarreled and parted. Both married, and in their old age, both widowed, have pledged the troth anew that was broken so long ago.

A WATER LAMP.—It is reported that a Dr. Bunch, of New York, has invented a lamp that is run by water, the wick having been prepared by a chemical process, and readily burning in water, the light being white and extremely beautiful, excelling that of oil, gas, or even electric light. The Standard Oil Company is reported to have offered $200,000 to the inventor if he will go no further with his invention.

POISONED BY SLIPPERS.—Antoine Ashley was found dead in his bed in Oswego, and the physician who made the *port mortem* testified that his feet had been poisoned by wearing cloth slippers. He had been employed on a steamer. His feet were often wet, and the poison by which the carpets were colored soaked in through the cloth and and poisoned his feet.

Arrest of a Hermit.

MATAMORAS, Pa., February 17.—Miss Julia Still, the famous female hermit of Orange county, N. Y., has just been arrested and taken to the poorhouse on a charge of being a mendicant. Miss Still has lived seven years near this place in a hut without fire, subsisting on dried berries and such fruit as was sent her by the neighbors. She is believed to have a large sum of money invested in bonds, as she is the owner of the property on which she lives.

Addison Rowland, an eccentric citizen of Meadville, died recently. He had lived alone and after his death money was found in every conceivable place about the house. Old boots yielded up gold and silver, and baskets and boxes contained money and jewelry. Among the effects were bank bills amounting to $2,632; gold coin, $436; silver and nickels, over $2,000; 26 silver watches, 6 gold watches, 12 revolvers, 150 pounds of small coin, a box containing 31 penknives, a large bundle of county orders and promissary notes. He moved to Meadville many years ago from Dublin, Bucks county, where his heirs, a nephew and niece, now live.

A Man Killed by a Panther.

PENNFIELD, Clearfield county, Pa., Feb. 9.—A few evenings ago the inmates of a lumber camp several miles west of here, heard a cry for help. On going a short distance from the camp a man was found lying in the road, a lighted lantern standing by him. The man's neck was frightfully torn, but he was able to say that a panther had sprung upon him and torn him in this manner. He was carried to the camp and died in an hour. The severe weather has made the wild animals of this region hungry and fierce.

Fearful Tragedy.

One of the most horrid double tragedies that ever disgraced a civilized community occured in Springfield, Tenn., on last Friday. A party of nine negro fiends entered the house of an old batchelor farmer named Laprade, near Sadlersville, Robison county, on the night of Sept. 8, 1880, and murdered Mr. Laprade in a manner so shocking that the heart revolts over the horrid details.

The discovery of the murder caused intense excitement throughout the adjoining neighbor hood, and threats of lynching were freely made against the murderers so soon as they should be apprehended. Suspicion fell upon Jim Higgins, and after being imprisoned some days he made a confession implicating his associates, who were arrested. Higgins, who was an old negro, was taken out and his feet burned until, in his agony, he is said to have given the details of the Laprade murder. The prisoners, including Higgins, were brought to the Nashville jail. Higgins had one of his feet amputated and subsequently died in jail.

Four nights after extorting the confession from Higgins, namely—on the night of September 15—two murderers, Bell and Jamison, were taken from the Springfield jail and lynched. On the same night a white man named Ramsey was shot to death in his cell. He had been confined for shooting a Miss Holt, whom he began to persecute on account of her engagement with another person.

After this summary vengeance had been wreaked upon these culprits things quieted down somewhat, but there was an undercurrent of dark forebodings which betokened no good to the remaining prisoners, and on Friday night the work of lynching the balance of the murders was resumed. The mob ordered all the lights out and fired a regular fusilade of shots to intimidate any would be rescuers, dragged the five captives to the east door of the court house, where ropes were awaiting them. The ropes were suspended from the veranda obove. The five bodies in an instant were swinging beneath the veranda. Jim Elder was the only one who made any struggle, asking for time to offer up a prayer, when one of the mob said, "Did you give Laprade time to pray?" He responded, "No, I din't." "Then over you go," said one of the leaders, as he turned Elder over the railing. The mob guarded the bodies until they were sure that their work was completed and life extinct. The leader then gave the order, "Disperse, my men, to your homes," and the executioners—some 200 in number—immediately departed, going on horseback in three different directions. The crowd attending the trial was paralyzed with terror at first, and then jumped from the windows of the court room and rushed off in every direction, uttering cries of affright.

Thus ends the record of one of the foulest murders and certainly one of the most desperate and determined records of lynching that has ever occurred in a civilized community.

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MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. Jacob Boas, Mr. H. D. Emerick to Miss Sarah E. Barick, both of Centre Hall.

DIED.

On the 21st inst, near Millheim, John Emerick, aged 73 years.

SALE REGISTER.

Feb. 25th. Administrators' sale, estate o George W. Royer, near Rebersburg. Live Stock farm implements and household goods.

March 1st, Samuel M. Ulrick, near Penn Hall. Live stock, farming implements and household goods—nearly all new.

March 5th, D. O. & John Bower, Executors, Aaronsburg. Four squares of land, house & lot and household goods.

March 12th. Farm of Philip Ertle, deceased, Haines township.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	95
Wheat No. 2	85
Corn	45
Rye	70
Oats White	32
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	5 00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	17 00
Salt, per Bbl.	1.50
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	55
Timothyseed	1.00
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	22
Hams	
Sides	
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	20
Potatoes	50
Lard	
Tallow	5
Soap	
Dried Apples	8
Dried Peaches	10
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.30
Pea "	4.00

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Ladies' Cloaks, Capes, and Dresses cleansed or dyed to any fancy pattern where the original color is favorable. All kind of Shawls cleaned or dyed and finished in the neatest manner.

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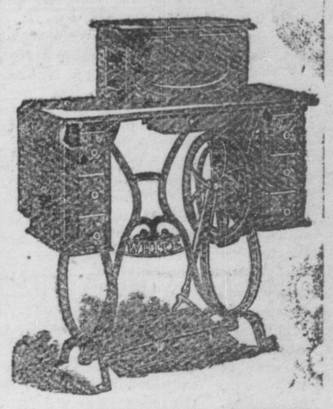

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Staging in Texas.

The wind moans here like a creature in distress. It sobs against the window panes, and sighs and waves along the eaves like a cohort of cats celebrating the election returns. There is something awfully unreal about it, even ghostly. I cannot help listening to its dreary monotony—its bewildering plaints—and shaping themselves into cries unearthly. All at once a host of demon spirits dash against the glass and shriek out angry imprecations. I shudder like a creature afraid, and pull down the curtains to shut out the storm's hoarse roar. Anon the rain dashes down and sideways, rushing with a clash and shock against the frail wooden walls, pouring from the low roof, dripping, deluging, saturating all the earth. Oh, I do not like those storms! For three days at a time they never cease. Rivers of water fall, rushing down the narrow valleys, tearing away the soft earth, channelling out the streets and filling the streams to the very top of their limestone bluffs. Our San Antonio is a brave stream and seldom unequal to the emergency. The water frequently rises fifty feet in a single night, but it rarely overflows. Last August it reached over the banks for more than fifty miles, and ruined $100,000 worth of corn, potatoes and cotton. Such a calamity may not occur again in a lifetime. With every heavy rain these Western rivers rise from twenty to fifty feet, and this renders the building of bridges extremely hazardous. At this time there are very few bridges in Western Texas, which renders traveling in wet weather somewhat dangerous as well as amusing. The crossings are effected, in high water, by means of poontoons or ferries, and in dry weather by "fords." The descent is not like that which Virgil describes, into Avernus—"facilis"—but, on the contrary, quite the reverse. The bluff drops off from the first, second or third terrace, and each drop is worse than the preceding one. The last is usually considered "a drop too much." It just lifts you out of your boots. The bluff is a perpendicular wall of sand or adobe clay, gulched by running water, and is appropriately described by the feminine term "perfectly awful."

If you are a lady you go down with the driver in the hack:—who says there is no danger—until you reach your final plunge, and then you shut your eyes and pray. You never expect to see the sun again, just as if you lived in London, but somehow you do, The sure-footed mules slide down the "ragged edge," the driver leans both feet upon the brake and swears softly to himself; the coach rocks and plunges; you feel yourself slipping down, down, down, like a frightful nightmare, and at length you are on board the boat. The boatman puts his head in, hopes you are not frightened, and says "50 cents;" or, if he is a native, "four bits." You hand it out mechanically, never thinking to ask what the charge is for. You are so bewildered that had he said "$5" you would have paid it as readily and felt that you had escaped cheap enough. He turns a crank, the ropes creak and strain, the boat swings round in the narrow, boiling gorge, and in five minutes you find yourself reeling up the red clay bank on the further shore. You wake up. The motion has ceased. The driver shouts, swears, lashes — the thing has stopped and refused to move. The jehu puts aside the curtains and says:

"You'll have to get out mum! This old scare-crow buzzard's carriage can't tackle the bluffs, dash 'em!"

"Mud's purty bad! Sorry, mum! Got any rubbers? No. That's bad. Kin lend you my slicker if ye'll put it on. Kinder keep the leak off." (Drivers are always kind, polite and respectful to ladies here.) It is raining furiously. The wheels are slipping back. You feel yourself going dowu. You realize what it means. If nervous you scream and faint. If not you open the curtains. The driver whips up his jaded "carrion." The coach stops sliding down. You leap nimbly out. The mud catches you and holds you. You are safe at least. Then the fun begins. You drag a good sized farm up the awful bluff. Your companions follow and bring up all the mud you left. The mud is very kind. It sticks close to you—it follows you—it prevents you from flying if so disposed—it goes with you like Ruth, and stops with you when you stop—quite out of breath and moral reflections. Your feet are red as well as your face. Somebody says it seldom rains in Texas. Don't believe it. I never saw prettier rain in my life. Such mud! Prepared glue is not ordinary mucilage beside it. The sharpest knife will not cut it from your shoes. You stand on the upper bank unable to move. There are sheets of water falling upon your spring bonnet, torrents of it rolling from your best clothes, waves, rivers, oceans of it beneath your feet. Your only solace is that your disgusted and dripping companions cannot laugh at you.

The driver discharges a new volume of oaths, all neatly bound for the occasion with Texas leather. The lashing and cursing cause the rain to hold its breath in astonishment. At last up he comes—the Red Sea is crossed and you resume your place. The thoroughly saturated passengers have enough to do hewing off the mud to occupy them till the next station is reached, and somehow the conversation lags for want of encouragement.

Very few people are killed in these stage journeys, few seriously injured, but there are plenty of old citizens here who never ride across a river. They invariably get out and walk down. When asked if they apprehended danger, they say, "No, but it is safer.'"

But the "Concord" and "mail coach" are doomed in Texas. Their race is nearly run. The iron horse is pre-empting all their valuable territory. Railroad stock is more valuable than horse stock. The age of progress has reached us.

The Switch Engine.

Everybody enjoys a practical jcke when it is played on somebody else. A few months ago a young man named Stone had so gained the confidence of the engineer of a switch engine on the Erie railroad at Jersey City, that he had been able to run up a very long bill for board at the engineer Gage's house. He kept him placated and, indeed, glad to board him for nothing, by telling Gage of the immense influence he enjoyed with the Superintendent of the Northern Railroad, and said it would be an easy matter to get a first rate position for Gage. One day he informed Gage that he had had him appointed general manager of the New York & Northern Road, and nothing remained but the superintendent's signature to the necessary papers. Gage could hardly control himself with joy and obtained a three months' leave of absence from his employers. In spite of Stone's precautions to keep quiet, he informed several persons of his good luck and promised situations to three of his friends, who resigned the positions which they then held. Time wore on and the papers were still unsigned. Stone said that the Superintendent was sick, then that he was dead, until finally it dawned upon Gage's stupid mind that he had been the victim of a hoax. He raved, and cursed and swore,so that fears were entertained of his sanity; but it is a pleasure to know that he kept his head level enough to give Stone a deserved thrashing. After which he became calm and good-natured again, and mounted his switch-engine once more.

AGRICULTURE.

Broken Wind in Horses—The treatment of broken wind, can seldom be more than palliative. Whatever increases the distension of the stomach and bowels, aggravates the complaint by increasing the difficulty of expanding the lungs. Therefore, avoid stimulants and promote regular evacuations. Abstain from over-distension of the lungs by too violent and too sudden exertions, particularly after eating. The food should be regularly given in moderate quantities only; but most particularly it should be of such a nature as will contain much nutriment in small space. Hence corn is more proper than hay, and, above all, a manger food composed of one part bran, one part bruised corn, and two parts bruised oats, agree particularly well, if given somewhat moistened. On a quantity of this food no horse will need hay. When they can be got, give also carrots, mangel wurtzesl, Swedish turnips, parsnips, or cooked potatoes, which feeding will be found to combine both medicine and nutriment, and render little water necessary. Turning a horse to grass commonly aggravates broken wind; and a neglect of moderate exercise also aggravates the complaint. Water should be sparingly given, particularly in the working hours; at night a moderate quantity should be allowed, but on no account let the broken-winded horse drink his fill at a pond or trough. As such a horse generally is a gross feeder, a muzzle ought to be put on as soon as the manger has been emptied, that he may not devour his bedding.

Feeding Roots with Fodder.—The turnip pulper is very cheaply made by boring a hole endwise through the centre of a hickory or maple log one foot in diameter, fifteen inches long and putting an iron shatt through this, then turning the log in a lathe and putting in rows of short steel teeth, allowing them to project about one-half inch; hang this in a box with a solid plank in front, just clearing the teeth. This is run with a pulley from a horse power. The turnips are pressed against the front plank and the teeth moving with rapidity cut the turnips into a fine pulp as fast as they can be shovelled into the hopper. Run the hay, straw or corn stalks through a straw cutter, then mix two or three quarts of pulped turnips with a bushel of cut fodder. Let this mixture lie in a mass for two days, or perhaps three, when it will be warm and in the first stage of fermentation. In this state it is highly relished by cattle and is more easily digested than before commencing fermentation, and both hay and roots are more valuable than when fed separate.

Glanders mainly affects the nose, gradually extending to the throat and lungs, Pustules form in the lining membrance of the septum in one or both nostrils. These break and leave ulcers, with uneven, inflamed and thickened edges. The ulcers in the nose increase in number and gradually destroy the membrane. There is a discharge of variously colored, gluey or sticky consistency, having a tendency to dry and form crusts on the edge of the nostrils. There is also a hard, nodular swelling of the gland, closely adhering to the inside of one or both sides of the lower jaw. According to the progress of the disease more or less frequent cough exists. There are two forms of the disease, acute and chronic, either of which are highly contagious and absolutely incurable. It is fraught with danger to handle such horses, and the saliva or the dischage from the nose of the horse, coming in contact with the least sore or abrasion on the hand, or picking one's nose or eyes with the fingers after handling the horse, is apt to cause fatal contamination.

Fleas in Dogs.—Fleas are troublesome pests to a dog, and on that account we will give you and our readers the best way in which they can be removed, at the same time prevent their recurrence. Treatment: Wash the dog well with warm water for say about half an hour; then rub the hair and skin dry, after which sprinkle the whole body with alcohol, then lodge the animal in a comfortable place, and keep him there till morning; then get some ground aloes (fine) and dust the whole body over with the dust. This may be done at the least twice a week, two consecutive weeks, and the medicine washed off the second day after its application. This is all that will be necessary to be done in order to cause their removal. Still, it must be remembered that you must prevent the fleas from again making their home in your dog's hair and skin, and this can be done by having the patient sleep on pine shavings and quassia chips.

Time intelligently given to the bees will pay as well as any other farm work, and when too many are not kept, most of the work can be done either before or after regular working hours.

When good earth is used for potting plants seldom need any special manure. The best soil for plants is found in old meadows, and the corner of fences where the sod has grown along time.

Utilization of Small Streams.

In general the land bordering upon small brooks and even larger streams running through farms or fields is entirely useless and in many cases is a nursery of noxious weeds and a harbor for vermin. By the expenditure of a little labor or a small sum of money such useless land may be turned to valuable account. By damming the stream a pond of respectable size may be made, which, stocked with fish, will become a source of larger income than several times its area of the best land upon the farm. Fish culture is too often supposed to be a troublesome and fussy business, in which one may spend much money to little advantage. But I do not propose fish culture. I suggest stocking the pond thus made with fish of a kind easily kept, which will not require to be fed artificially; such kinds, in fact, as will feed themselves. As a rule, the most desirable things cost for their attainment in proportion to their scarcity and desirability. Trout, among fish, are the choicest kind and the most costly to procure and it is probable that the man who gets a dollar for a pound of trout grown in a pond has well earned his money. Every one can not eat trout, as every one can not drink champagne, but there are agreeable and wholesome fishes, as well as wines that cost very little, and the average person may well be contented with them. A perch, either white or yellow, is not far behind a trout in flavor and firmness of flesh, and this fish will thrive in any pond above the character of a mud-hole, and in water that is too warm for trout. Eels are easily grown in ordinary ponds, and these are choice meats. Black bass is a choice fish, and may be mixed with chubs and minnows, upon which they will feed. In fact, the kind of fish to be procured is altogether a secondary matter to the making of the pond for them.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Eggs as Food.—Eggs are an article of cheap and nutritious food which we do not find on farmers' tables in the quantity economy demands. They are very convenient to take to market and this is the disposition which too many farmers make of them. They probably do not fully comprehend how valuable eggs are as food; that like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself. containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it. It seems a mystery how muscles, bones, feathers and everything that a chick requires for its perfect development are made from the yolk and white of an egg; but such is the fact, and it shows how complete a food an egg is. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. A raw or soft boiled egg is always as easily assimilated as is milk, and can be eaten with impunity by children and invalids. The average egg weighs a thousand grains, and is worth more as food than so much beefsteak. Indeed there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. When eggs bring no more than twenty cents per dozen it is much better economy to find a market for them in the family than at the store. Two or three boiled eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast, will make a breakfast sufficient for a man, and good enough for a king. An ordinary hen's egg weighs from one and a half to two ounces, a duck's egg from two to three ounces, the egg of the sea gull and the turkey from three to four ounces, and the egg of a goose from four to six ounces. The solid matter and the oil in the duck's egg exceed those in a hen's egg by about one-fourth. According to Dr. Edward Smith, in his treatise on "Foods," an egg weighing an ounce and three-quarters consists of one hundred and twenty grains of carbon, and eighteen three-quarter grains of nitrogen, or 15 25 per centum of carbon and two per centum of nitrogen. The value of one pound of eggs, as food sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1 584 to 900. As a flesh producer, one pound of eggs is about equal to one pound of beef.

Uses of a Sand Bag.—One of the most convenient articles to be used in a sick-room is a sand bag. Get some clean, fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on a stove, make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with dry sand, sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton of linen cloth. This will prevent the sand from sifting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven, or even on the top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them ready for use.

The following oil is recommended as an excellent compound preparation for restoring and strengthening the hair: Take of purified beef marrow, say four ounces; purified lard, two ounces; concrete oil of mace, four ounces; oil of aloes, lavender, mint, rosemary sage and thyme, each two drachms; balsam of tolu, four drachms; camphor, one drachm; alcohol, one ounce; place the alcohol in a glass mattress, and with the heat of a warm-water bath dissolve therein the balsam of tolu; add the campher and essential oil. On the other hand, melt together the marrow, lard, oil of mace, and as it congeals add the alcoholic solution made, and stir the whole until it is entirely cooled. Lubricate the head with oil once or twice every twenty-four hours.

How to clean silk is of interest to all wearers. This is the French method, The silk must be thoroughly brushed and whiped with a cloth, then laid on a flat board or table, and well sponged with hot coffee, thoroughly freed from sediment by being strained through muslin. The silk is sponged on the side intended to show, it is allowed to become partially dry, and then ironed on the wrong side. The coffee removes every particle of grease, and restores the brilliancy of silk, without imparting to it either the shiny appearance or crackly and papery stiffness obtained by beer or indeed by any other liquid. The silk really appears thickened by the process, and this good effect is permanent.

To keep a stove free from rust in any atmosphere you have only to rub off all the rust you can and varnish it with the common varnish. In the autumn when you wish to put it up again the varnish will all burn off in a very short time and all odor from it will go with it.

The parasites which effect canaries may be got rid of by merely placing a clean white cloth over the cage at night. In the morning it will be covered with very minute red spots, almost invisible without a microscope. These are the vermin so annoying and so fatal to the birds.

If water in which quassia chips have been boiled in is put upon the exposed parts of the body and left to dry there, mosquitoes and flies will not trouble the surface so protected. Quassia water is harmless to children and grown people but death to insects.

Lemon Zest.—Rub loat sugar over the surface of lemons. The friction breaks the oil-ducts and the sugar absorbs the oil. Put into fruit jars in the lump, or pound fine. Keep tightly corked. This is very fine for flavoring custards, creams' etc.

To Raise the Pile on Velvet.—When the pile is pressed down cover a hot smoothing-iron with a wet cloth, and hold the velvet firmly over it; the vapor arising will raise the pile of the velvet with the assistance of a light whisk or clothes brush.

To remove lime from teakettles boil potatoes in the skins in the kettle till the deposit of lime shells off, then to keep it off boil a kettle full once a week.

A cemented cistern should be left for a week or ten days for the cement to set and harden before the water is let in. If the bottom leaks after that the cement must have been of poor quality.

To cleanse ivory ornaments, rub them well with fresh butter—*i. e.*, without salt—and put them in the sunshine.

Lamp-shades of ground glass should be washed with soda and water, which will not discolor them.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Little Johnny got himself into a scrape last week. De Smith, Johnny's father, does not like his mother-in-law. There is a coolness between them. One morning who should come in but Mrs. De Smith's mother, with a drayfull of baggage, with the avowed purpose of staying a few months, stating that Johnny had been to her the day before and invited her to do so. Johnny's ma took Johnny aside and asked him what he meant, as he had never been requested to convey any such invitation.

"I know you didn't tell me to invite grandma to come over," responded Johnny.

"Then why did you do it?"

"You didn't let me go to the suckus, did you?"

"What has that got to do with it?" asked the irrate mother.

"It's got heaps to do with it. I made up my mind then to bring thing to a crisis, and I've done it. We will have a suckus in the house now three or four times a day. "I'm a kind boy to my parents, but it won't do to trample on me. I'm not much of a Sunday school boy either, but I am a terror to plan."

Sol Smith Russell tells the following story of his experience as an entertainer; At a small Ohio town. where he had given his performance the previous night, he met at the depot the following morning an elderly granger, who, while he peacefully munched a huge quid of tobacco, intently eyed the humorist and finally said: "Say, mister, ain't you the fellow wot gin the show up to Smoot's Hall last night?" "Yes," replied Russell, "I did give an entertainment at Smoot's Hall last night." "Wall, I thought you was the chap. I wanted to tell you 'bout a boy of mine; you ought to have him; he's just the fellow for your show; he's the biggest fool I ever ess."

In a North Carolina town lately two men were disputing about the relative merits of the salve they had for sale. One of the men, in order to demonstrate that his salve was better than any other, cut off a dog's tail and applied a little of the salve to the stump, and, in the presence of the spectators, a new tail grew out. But the other man, who also had salve for sale, took up the piece of tail that had been cast away, put a little salve at the end of that, a new dog grew out, and the last heard of those parties they were quarreling as to who owned the second dog.

There are none as deaf as those who won't hear. "Father," said a young reprobate, pitching his voice so the old gentleman would be sure to hear, "let me have one hundred dollars?" "Eh?" said the parent, inclining his ear. "Let me have two hundred dollars?" "I heard you quite distinctly the first time, my son, quite distinctly."

Some youngster recently dropped the following note, written in a sprawling hand, on brown paper, into one of the letter-boxes at the Post Office: "My dear Santa Claus: Won't you please bring me for crismas a nice tourch lite prossession on horseback so i can ride myself."

The Rev. Mr.——(we omit name for obvious reasons) begs us to say that he has slippers enough to stock an army hospital, but that he is mighty short on boots and hats. He is not a popular preacher, but a very good and useful man. People will readily find him if they choose to hunt him up. There are many of him.

Professor examing a student—What is "a virgin forest?"

Student—A forest where no one has ever been.

Professor (severely)—Shall I never be able to induce you to express your ideas elegantly and classically? Why couldn't you say "a forest where the hand of man has never left its foot-print?"

It is a singular fact that a snow-ball thrown by a boy at a fat man misses the mark eight times out of nine, but if fired at a lamp-post every shot crushes through the glass with unerring precision.

The water is very low in the springs and rivers all over the country. It is said that in Florida you can "Wade down upon the Suwanee River."

One of the inexplicable phenomena of nature is the effect the emptying of a pan of ashes has in suddenly reversing the direction of the wind.

The man who was confined in the attic of a jail swore he would bring an action against the keeper for garroting him.

"Sam, why do you wear your pants so short?" "Why my mother-in-law's dead and I'm wearing em half mast."

Why is the letter r the most hopeful in the alphabet? Because it is the end of error and the beginning of right.

A child seeing a bill on a telegraph post: "Oh, mamma, look! A message has fallen down."

We are always told to put our best foot forward. A mule always puts his backward, and he puts it strong.

"It's easy enough after you get your hand in," was the reply of the criminal with the fetter on his wrist.

What is the best way to prevent water coming into your house? Don't pay your water-tax!

Why are Addison's works like a looking-glass? Because in them we see the spectator.

The reason that they call them dog days is because the dogs gets dazed in the summer time.

The butcher complacently smacks his chops as he meats the demands of his customers.

Why does a dog go round and round after his tail? Because he can't go across lots.

The higher the bridge to a man's nose the more easily he goes to sleep in church.

Many a man who doesn't smoke in this world will have to in the next.

The sun is the oldest settler in the west.

Rifle clubs—Gangs of pickpockets.

A prickly pair—Needles and pins.

A taking person—The policeman.

Law'n order—Keep off the grass.

A miss is as good as a smile.

Jefferson's Republican Simplicity.

With the introduction of the purely republican ideas of Thomas Jefferson, when he rose from the office of Vice President to that of President, the pomp of the 'court' came to an end. He abolished at once the weekly levees. Fashionable society rallied, but the great republican was inflexible—the levees were not restored. As to the dinners, he preserved the old Virginia style of free and easy hospitality. He kept at the Presidential mansion about eleven colored servants and a French cook, a French steward and an Irish coachman. His bill in the Georgetown market averaged $5 a day for the use of his table. The President's 'mansion' was converted into a general rendezvous and free club. No etiquette was required or observed at these dinners beyond the forms of ordinary good breeding. The whole code of proeedure was abrogated. The second rule of republican etiquette laid down by Jefferson was this: 'When brought together in society, all are perfectly equal, whether foreign or domestic, titled or untitled, in or out of office. He further ordered that 'to maintain the principles of equality, or pele mele, and to prevent the growth of precedence out of courtesy, the members of the Executive will practice at their own houses, and recommend an adherence to the current usage of the country, of gentlemen in mass giving precedence to ladies in mass, in passing from one apartment into another.' The lacies of Washington regarded the abolition of the levees by Jefferson as an invasion of their vested rights and put their pretty heads together to consult what they were going to do about it. The result of their deliberations was coercive, and they determined to apply it upon Mr. Jefferson. So on the usual day for holding the levees they took possession of the White House in force. The President was taking his usual horseback ride. On his return he was told the circumstances. He entered the room where the fair invaders were assembled, booted, spurred and dusty and recived them in the most courteous and graceful manner, but the levees were ended, nevertheless. "Mr. Merry, the English Minister of this time, was a fanatic on the subject of etiquette. He was thoroughly outraged and indignant at the manner of his reception by President Jefferson. He wrote as follows to Josiah Quincy: 'I, in my official costume, found myself, at the hour he had himself appointed, introduced to a man as President of the United Staees not merely in an undress, but actually standing in slippers down at the heels, and both pantaloons, cravat and underclothes indicative of an utter slovenliness and indifference to appearances."

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

Points about Welding.—The scarf should be sufficently larger than the finished side to permit the weld to be well drawn out after welding. The joint surface of the scarf should be slightly rounding, so that, when the two pieces are placed together to weld, there will be no air inclosed between them. They should be heated in a clear fire of bright and not gaseous coal. Thick pieces should not be heated too quickly, or the interior metal will not be brought up to the required temperature. They should be frequently turned in the fire, to insure uniformity of temperature, and made as hot as possible without burning them. They should be withdrawn from the fire occasionally, and sprinkled with sand, which serves to exclude the air from the surface and prevent oxidation, and at the same time cools the outer surface and thin edges, giving the interior metal and thicker parts time to become heated all through. When the pieces are placed upon the anvil to weld them, they should be quickly cleaned with either a wire brush or a piece of wood made ragged by having been hammered. The scarfs should be placed to well overlap each other, and should receive light and quickly succeeding blows at first, and heavier ones afterward. As soon as the pieces are firmly joined, the hammer blows should be delivered with a view to close the edges of the scarf, so that the joint of the weld shall not show where the job is finished. It requires precision and quickness to do a nice job of welding. The metal must be handled while still hot enough to join well under the hammer's blows and the work should be thoroughly finished during that time. A perfect weld is seldom obtained in the ordinary shops.

Card collectors please buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of any grocer and write Cragin & Co., Philadelphia Pa., for seven cards gratis, six colors and gold, Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." Ordinary price 25 cents.

This is the portion of J. B. Hannay's paper in which he describes how, after many failures, he crystalized carbon: "A strong steel tube, 20 by 4 by ½ bore was filled, using four grammes of lithium and a mixture of bone oil carefully rectified, ninety per cent, and paraffine spirit ten per cent., using proportions because I had never had any result with a high percentage of bone oil, the tubes as filled having burst. The tube was closed with great difficulty, being three parts full of liquid, and then heated to a visible red heat for fourteen hours, and allow to cool slowly. On opening the tube a great volume of gas was given off, and only a little liquid remained. In the end of the tube which had been the, upper end in the furnace, the tube lying obliquely, there was a hard smooth mass adhering to the side of the tube, and entirely covering the bottom. It was black, and appeared to be composed principally of iron and lithium. When it was pulverized in a mortar, hard resisting substance was met, and this turned out to be artificial diamond or crystalline carbon."

Those who use Carboline, as now improved and perfected, the great petroleum hair renewer, are always distingulshed by the beautiful soft texture of the hair produced by the use of that most exquisite of all toilet preparations.

Dr. Comes, of the Naples Academy, finds in his later researches that light favors the transpiration of plants which attains its maximum shortly after mid-day; that, other things being equal, the organ transpires most which is the most highly colored, and that it emits most water when exposed to that part of the solar spectrum where it absorbs most light; and that only these luminous rays which are absorbed favor the transpiration of an organ.

Thirty-four years of constantly increasing use have established a reputation for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup second to no similar preparation. It relieves instantly and cures all Coughs, Colds, etc.

No Hospital Needed

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent.*

The Siemens-Martin steel is greatly used in ship-building and boiler-making, Mr. Sergius Kern, of St. Petersburg, states that in the manufacture of plates he has noticed that the Siemens-Martin ingots stand better heat and roll more softly than Bessemer ingots, containing the same quantity of carbon. Moreover, Siemens-Martin ingots contain, as a rule, less manganese than Bessemer ingots, and as plates containing much manganese and more liable to oxidize, the Siemens-Martin plates are preferable for the above mentioned purposes.

Vegetine does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Under the direction of a chemist, the fatty matters contained in the suds from Paris laundries are collected and utilized in the manufacture of toilet soaps.

M. Montigny finds that a very vivid scintillation of the stars indicates agitation or a fall of temperature in the upper regions of the air, and consequently the approach of bad weather.

You Must Try It.

Do not despair even if you have suffered for years from weak kidneys and torpid bowels. The celebrated Kidney-Wort has cured hundreds of cases of from five to thirty years standing. It is nature's great remeey. —*Press.*

VEGETINE!

GREAT RELIEF,

Sick Headache.

Sardis, Miss., April 24, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir.—I certify that my wife has frequently used your Vegetine for Sick Headache and experienced great Relief from its use

L. A. DORR.

WITH GOOD SUCCESS.

Dropsy and Kidney Complaint.

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—I think very highly of your Vegetine, having used it for Dropsy and Kidney Complaint with good success. I have also recommended it to others who have been greatly benefitted by its use.

D. E. EGGLESTON,
No. 309 Walnut St.

Vegetine.

Female Weakness.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been afflicted with Female Weakness and Womb Disease for many years. Last March my husband got me a bottle of your Vegetine, and before I had finished taking it I found relief; the second and third bottles gave me still further relief, and I heartily recommend it to all females suffering from Female Weakness.

Respectfully yours,
Mrs. ELIZABETH H. JOHNSON,
2246 North Seventh Street.

I am personally acquainted with the above persons and sold them a number of bottles of Vegetine.

J. O. EBERHARD, M. D.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

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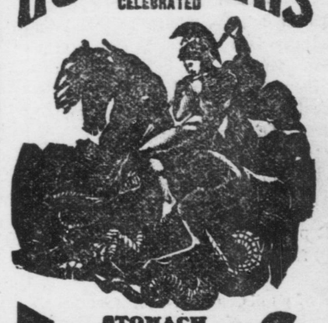
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Sleep, Appetite, Strength

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Great Magnifying Power.

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Ladies Don't read this, but enclose a 3-cent stamp for "Important Information" to Dr. W. M. C. HATCH, Box 20, West's Mills, Maine.

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The Only Medicine
That Acts at the Same Time on
The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.
These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,
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KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
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Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vegetable compound and
One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.
Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.
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If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.
If you are young and discretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languishness, rely on Hop Bitters.
Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take Hop Bitters.
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Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

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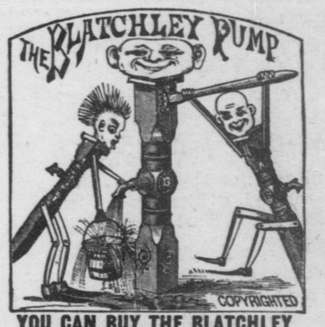

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